Duli Library

## THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

## TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ......... TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months. WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months .... No suoscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter

## The Ground He Stands on .-- His "Principles and Views."

Previous to the 16th day of December last, the Standard had indulged in a continued strain, with abuse, complaint and denunciation of the Government at Richmond, as well of its dealings with soldiers as of the people. It charged the Government with witholding the soldiers, pay, neglecting the soldiers families, of hard and cruel treatment of the soldier himself, going so far as to accuse that the Standard was prevented from reaching the camps by the violations of the mail and that Ar. Holden thus combined with the leading furloughs were refused to soldiers if they were Mr. Holden's friends.

On the 16th of December last, the Legislature having adjourned, Mr. Holden published the following short but significant editorial:

"Nearly five months will intervene between " its adjournment and reassembling in May, " and meanwhile the most important events are " likely to occur. The people will have ample "time is which to instruct their Representa-"tives, and we trust that during this time their " will may be publicly, and unmistakeably " pronounced." This paragraph apparently so insignificant and unostentations, was the precursor of an advance move by the "peace party" of the State; was a sign from the chief of the signal corps, of a new position. On the 30th of December, in two short weeks after, the following, by way of appeal to a distinctive interest, he gave rather plainer indication of the contemplated purpose. "The in-" dications are that the only way to save slavery "is through negotiations for an honorable " peace. The only nower that can close the war " is the power that made it, that of the sove-" reign States, and the States can speak autho-"ritatively only in Convention."

Here is a call upon a particular class-an active appeal to an especial interest, an unqualified ignoring of the Confederate Government and an explicit call for separate State action.

Between the 30th of December and the 6th of January, as can readily be proved, Dr. J. T. Leach, the member elect to Congress from the 2rd District, who lives in Johnston county, was several times in Raleigh, and always visited at the office of Mr. Holden. On the 12th of January Mr. Holden published the proceedings of a meeting held in Coats District, Johnst n county, and announced the resolutions to be "admirable in tone and expression." He also announced that these resolutions were prepared by Dr. Leach, who he said took an active part in the meeting. The proceedings of that meeting recited a preamble as follows:

"Whereas, The alarming and fearful tendency of the Confederate Government towards a military despotism-by the enactment of unjust and oppressive laws, to gitizens is just cause of complaint: 0 \* 0

" Resolved, That North Carolinaas a sove-" reign and independent State has a right to "consult the present good, and future happi-"ness of her citizens, and when she is forced " to choose between a military despotism and "her State sovereignty, for the good of her 'people she will choose the latter by a con-"vention of her citizens."

In Mr. Holden's paper of the same lastmentioned date, was published a communication from the same Dr. Leach-whom Mr. Holden had applauded-which communication was entitled "Whom the Gods would destroy they first made mad." This communication was intended to go out as an explanation of the meaning of the resolutions and preamble, in order to afford a cue to the initiated in the further progress of the agitation. In that communication there is this startling enunciation:

"There is a point beyond which forbearance "ceases to be a virtue, and North Carolina, as " regards her OBLIGATIONS under the Confed-" erate compact, and her duty to her CITIZENS, " has reached that point, and it now behooves "her freeborn people to stand up in the defence "of their inalienable rights. It is a fearful "struggle for life and property on the one hand, "and for civil and religious liberty on the other. "The reckless legislation of Congress, endorsed " by the President, andi the mghty strides now " making towards a military despotism, admit "of no delay. Nations, like families, are held " together by duty and interest; if one fails to " discharge their duty, the others are released "from the discharge of theirs. \* \* She " (North Carolina) made a virtue of necessity " and coalesced against her interests with those " who are now fastening the chains of military "despotism upon her. " \* She now claims "the fulfillment of the terms of that compact, " or the right to depart in peace."

Thus Mr. Holden published to the world this treasonable denunciation-in which, after stigmatizing our Government as a violater of its obligations, a military despotismwhich had failed in the discharge of its duty, and with which we coalesced from necessitybut against our interest-the author proceeds to advise a cossation of forbearance, and an immediate standing upon the defensive in a fearful struggle about to be commenced for life and property, for civil and religious liberty-all against our own government-the claim to secede being deliberately set up .-

## CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1.

And Mr. Holden gives his endorsement

to this wieked and traitorous communication

-by withholding reprobation-by compli-

menting its author-by establishing political

affiliation with him-and in the same paper

by recommending other counties to "follow

the example of our Johnston friends"-ba-

sing this recommendation on his assertion that

the " constitutional rights of the people are

"in danger, and unless the people should

come to the rescue, they may be entirely

"swept away, Now is the time for action."

malcontents in an open, avowed hostility to

our Government. It closed its columns upon

the acts of the enemy. It kept them open

for attacks on our own Government in all

its departments-and it thus advised, instiga-

ted and inaugurated the agitation in North

Carolina, whose end would be, if unchecked, to

give the State over into the hands of the ene-

my. We shall follow up the acts of Mr. Hol-

den to their legitimate consequences as far as

they have gone, and we hope to be able, if his

eyes are not blinded-to unfold even to his

view, the enormity of the danger he is invo-

king upon his country if he succeed-on him-

self and his coadjutors-if there is strength

The Confederate Prisoners.

exchange of our prisoners and their return

from their long confinement. All the laud

will welcome hese sufferers home. They

fought bravely and only yielded to the mis-

fortunes of war. We gather from the Rich.

mond Sentinel some idea of the hardships,

trials, tortures and temptations to which they

have been exposed. They have been enured in

loathsome prison-houses-they have suffered

from hunger and nakedness-have been obliged

to lie down in fifth and squaller-nave been

borne down by wounds and disease-depressed

by harsh threatenings of a protracted confine-

ment-have been tempted by promises of

pardon and freedom from further service.

But in all, and through all, they have re-

mained firm and unshaken-their constancy

has never faitered-their patriotism never

flagged. In Yankee journals they have seen

whole columns taken from papers published

at their own homes, in which their Govern-

ment was abused for all that was vile and des-

potic, and their manly hear's have sunk in

shame, as their Yankee keepers have jeered

them with these evidences of disaffection and

dislovalty. But their noble natures have stood

up, and with unshaken devotion they waited

through the night for the coming day, now

piercing with the eye of an unflinching faith,

through the 'gloom-cloud to the bright star

beyond. Neither threats, promises, bribes,

cruelties or disease bave swerved them from

duty and patriotism. In the language of the

Sentinel, they deserve a cheering welcome at

Eight hundred and twenty privates and

sixty-two officers have arrived in Richmond

from Point Lookout, for exchange, in accor-

dance with the cartel of July, 1863; and

there is reason to hope, that this is the begin-

We are frequently asked if it can be pos-

sible that Mr. Hollen will be Governor of

North Carolina? We answer-If our cause

prospers-No. But if Lincoln subjugates our

people - Yes -- for then, " They will fall by

the sword-they will become a portion for

Public attention is called to the Card of

Rev. John N. Andrews, in this paper, calling

for Books, &c., for the "Soldiers Reading

Room," at Smithville, N. C. For so kindly a

work, surely all will respond who can. Mr.

Andrews will be in this city for two or three

days, and any Books sent to this office will be

THE LOCKVILLE MINING AND MANU-

FACTURING COMPANY .- This Company was

organized in Raleigh on the 8th instant, by

the election as Directors of Messrs. J. M.

Heck, W. J. Hawkins, W. S. Downer,

Thomas Webb, B. T. Williamson, Kemp P.

At a meeting of Directors subsequently held,

RUMORS OF MORE CAPTURES .- The Peters-

burg Express of Monday, says: Rumors of

a very pleasant character were rife on the

streets of Petersburg Saturday and yesterday.

One was in effect, that Gen. Matt Ransom had

succeeded in marching his brigade to Deep

Creek, Nortolk, and thus gained the rear of

the enemy's camps at Bowers Hill, midway

between Suffolk and Portsmouth, and captur-

ed some 600 of the vandals, including many

negroes. We have no means of ascertaining

the truth of these reports, but we are satisfied

that at a late hour yesterday afternoon no

confirmation of them had been received in

official circles here. It is generally known

here, and among the Yankees too, of course,

that our forces have occupied Suffolk for sev-

everal days past. Up to Saturday they had

not been disturbed, but our pickers, several

miles beyond Suffolk, are said to have been

driven back some distance Thursday night.

We are unadvised of the intention of our offi-

cers, but that there is some wise end to serve

by this advance movement, is beyond a doubt,

and it will coubtless be developed at an early

Col. J M. Heck was elected President, and

the hands of their countrymen.

ning of a general exchange.

FOXES."-Psalm 63, 10.

handed over to him.

Battle and Orlando Shay.

B. F. Williamson, Treasurer.

We hail with joy the prospect of a speedy

enough to ensure his failure.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16 1864.

NO. 7.

[For The Confederate.

Soldiers' Library and Reading Room.

was requested to act as Agent to procure du-

nations of Books and money for the establish-

ment of a CIBCULATING LIBRARY AND READ-

Such a work must certainly commend itself

and become d moralized and brutalised, what

They have time, and want books-and shall

they ask you for the means of improving their

moral and intellectual culture and will you re

Express to the subscriber at Goldsboro', and

The Press of the State will please copy.

paper says an expedition recently sent up the

Chowan river, North Carolina, destroyed fifty

thousand pounds of bacon. Another recent

tion of three hundred thousand pounds, in

raid up the same river resulted in the destruc-

turned a deaf ear to the wants of the country.

It is a source of some consolation, under the

circ m tances, to reflect that their selfishness

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. HOLD AND STAFF

-The Columbia Carolinian learns, that while

en route to Dalton, a collision took place be-

tween the cars on one of the roads, which

killed a white woman, broke several arms and

legs, and smashed one or two carriages. Gen.

Hood was slightly injured. Major Hamilton, of Columbia, found himself surdenly astride

of the stove, with his hat in one corner, pipe

in another, with the inmates of the ear lying

We are informed that Mrs. Mumford, wife of

Wm. B. Mumford, who was murdered by But-

three children, and is stopping at the Planters's

Hotel. She is on her way to Richmond. - Aug

It will be remembered that Mumford jerked

down and tore up the first U. S. flag that was

raised in New Orleans after the Yankees took

hung by Beast Butler. Mumford was a native

soldiers ever get hold of Butler they will hang

Confederate Officers Returned.

arrived in Richmond on Sunday afternoon

M Berkeley, 8:h Va; J H Buchanan 2d Miss;

First Lieutenants-JT Andrews, 23d Ark;

Joseph Anderson, 15th Ark; J J Ashe, 11th

Miss: Amos Anderson, 2d Texas Cavalry;

W M Caudle, 10th Ark; F M Bledsoe, 11th

Ga; W H Bryson, 62d N C; S E Belk, 53d

N C; J C Warren, 52d N C; D F Goodlow,

18th Miss; JT Boughn, 55th Va; Wm Reed, Gilmer's Cavalry; W W Brown, 4th Texas;

J R Bowles, 12th S C: J R Crawford, 46th

Ala; N C Hobbs, 1st Va Cavalry; J T Miller,

At Fortress Monroe they were informed

that Kilpatrick had taken Richmond, burned

the city and hung the President and his cabi-

from Point Lookout:

Va Cavalry-18.

-15.

38th Va-12.

Robt Budock, 7th Florida +4.

La: H A Carrington, 18th Va-4.

The following is a list of the officers who

him without a moment's delay .- Char. Dem.

has received its proper reward.

around locse.

Chronicle.

JNO N. ANDRE VS.

Gen Miss. Dep't. Cape Fear.

Smithville, N. C.

hope have we for them in the future?

To the Citizens of North Carolina :

ING Room at that place.

European News.

A late arrival brings London dates to the 19th ult.:

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

The Prussians continue their eperations against the entrenchments at Duppe!, but the thaw retarded the movement of their beavy artillery, and delayed attack. It was stated the Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia will command the attack

It is asserted at Rendsburg that the Prussian commander has summoned the Danes to evacuate Duppel, and the Island of Alsen, given very short delay; failing to comply, the Prussian army would immediately occupy Jutland.

The Danes were strenthening the defences of Duppel and Alsen.

LATEST, VIA LONDONDERY.

LONDON, Feb 19 .- An attack upon Duppel by the Prussian and African forces is imminest; but no news of its commencement has yet been received. It is stated that the place si defended by forty thousand Danes.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

Copenhagen, Feb. 18 .- 8 o'clock P. M .-The Danish monitor iron-clad Krallkrake has attacked Engensund. They attempted to destroy the bridges erected by the Austro-Prussians in the Braager peninsu'ar, but could not get near enough to do so, owing to the shallow water. She fired seventy-two shots and the German batteries fired one hundred and fifty. One shot went through her funnel.

The Germans drove the Danish pickets from the Standrur and Nubell woods. The Dines subsequently rallied in force, when the Germans retired without offering resis-

The position of the Germans in Braagerland is very dangerous. The Great Eastern has been so'd to a new

company, for ninety-five thousand pounds. Parliamentary proceedings on the 17th un-

The Confederate loan has further advanced The rate of interest has been reduced by

the Bank of England from eight to seven per At Livefpool on the 19th, American cotton

firm ; other qualities some decline. Breadstuffs-Flour heavy and tending doward. Wheat quiet and steady at Tuesday's rates. Corn dull and unchanged.

It is stated that the arrangements for the

departure of the Archduke Maximilian for Paris, en route to Mexico, are complete. The Revne des Duex Mondes contends that France and England lose by want of co-operation, and urges the restablishment of an active alliance to avert the catastrophe which

menaces Denmark. The Sieele (Liberal organ) demands the support of France for Denmark, so shamefully

abandoned by England. It is stated that the Moniteur has been prohibited publishing Prince Napoleon's anti-English speech at the Suez canal celebration.

The Spanish Government has chartered sev eral steamers to convey four thousand troops to reinforce the army of the Antilles.

The cotton trade at Matamoras is represented as of growing importance. The large English houses in Liverpool and

Manchester have now commenced to send their ships with supercargoes to Matamoras. where they discharge the cargo and await their cotton, which is brought the following way: A clerk or supercargo leaves England two or three months before the ship. and goes on horseback to Eagle Pass and from there to San Antonia, Texas. In San Antonia or another Place in Texas he buys the cotton, engages the mules and trains, and the cotton starts for Mexico; mule-trains arrive commonly in thirty or thirty-five days Cotton is between five and six cents per pound in Texas, but fifty per cent. has to be paid extra as tax to the Confederate States Government. The Confederate Government sup ports the trade in every way, but no train is allowed to go on the road below Loredo, for fear it might fall in the hands of the Northern troops. With all expenses a pound of cotton in Matamoras comes to twenty-one or twenty-five cents, but is worth in the place thirty-five. Since January, 1868 about eighty or eighty-five thousand bales of cotton have a leader ?- Enquizer. been shipped from here.

A pound of cotton sent to Liverpool, after being pressed shipped, and every expense paid, will cost thirty-six to forty cents.

A GALLANT AND DARING ADVENTURE .-The "Mississippian" gives the following account of a daring descent on Island 76 by Captain Evans' scouts:

Capt. Evans' scouts, commanded by Lieut. Gallaher-consisting of eleven men-made a mo-t desperate and daring descent on Island 76, opposite Bolivar, capturing the steamer "Guilliam" and crew, 'ogether with thirtyfive white men and fifty contrabands and several mules and horses; also the arrant traitor, Col. Millford, who has been in command of the island for some time, which had become

a general rendezvous for runaway negroes. The manner of their proceedings were as follows: Sergeant Robert Lee with five men procured a skiff on the night of the 3d and crossed over to the island, where they laid in ambush until daylight, a d then surprised and captured the steamer "Guilliam" and crossed their prisoners and captured property

on the boat. While embarking four Federal transports loaded with troops passed within pistol shot. but our gallant scouts remained as cool and unconcerned as though it was an every day

NEVER EAT SUPPER -"Reflect, my brethren," exhorted a chaplain, "that whosoever falls to day in battle sups to night in Paradise." The fight began, the ranks wavered, the chaplain took to his his heels, when a soldier stopping him, reproachfully referred him to the promised supper in paradise. "True, my friend, true," said the chaplain, "but I never eat supper."

The Richmond Enquirer of Monday, says: The body of Dahlgren has been brought to Richmond for the purpose of identifying it as that of the officer upon whom was found the papers ordering the murder of the civil officers of the Government and the hurning and sacking of the city of Richmond. What is to be done with the officers and men of this Dahlgren command? Are they prisoners of war? If they are to be regarded as prisoners of war, then the deliberate murder of civil officers, the burning of cities, the dishonor and murder of women, are all acts of legitimate war. Is the Confederate Government prepared to assume such a position? Are our people willing to be placed in such a positition? Can we deliberately countenance the arson, wape, pillage and murder set forth and ordered y these commands of Dahlgren as the legitimate acts of warfare?

What would have been the condition of Richmond this day, one week ago, bad Dahlgreen succeeded? Imagine ten to twelve thousand brutal soldiers released from captivity, inflamed with liquor, and burning with lust, turned loose with arms in their bands, without officers to restrain their violence-and no excited imagination is required to picture the smoking ruins, the dishenored women, and the murdered men of Richmond Would that have been a legitimate act of war? No man. not even the Yankee, will contend that lawful war has any such horrors. These men are, therefore, not prisoners of war, but are land pirates, whose destruction is the duty of those

having them in possession. By immediately executing them we relieve our enemy of all suspicion of complicity with the brutal purpose of these wretches. If the Washington authorities choose to make this act their own by avowing it, choose to bring upon themselves the disgrace of sustaining such an outrage, it should make no difference with the Confederate authorities. But the Washington Government will not grow it; they will be thankful to escape correspondence about the matter. No government would be quick to array itself as the instigator of arson, murder, rape and piliage. The public opinion of the world will justify us if we execute them; but if we do not the world will ac ept our action as proper, since we alone are inter-

We therefore expect the authorities to order the immediate execution of the officers and men of Dahlgreen's command.

A young man has been caught steating letters from the Post Office at Raleigh. We wish they could now catch the fellow that prevents the Raleigh papers from reaching this place regularly .- Charlotte Democrat.

There is more than one-but we are after them, and expect to catch them atthier trick in lesthan a week.

YANKEE PRISONERS .- The Petersburg Express of Monday, says eleven Yankee prisoners and one free negro, captured by Gen. Ransom's forces between South Milis and Norfolk, on Tuesday last, reached this city yesterday via Weldon The prisoners belong to the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and were taken in a slight skirmish which ensued on the advance of the Confederate forces. Two "Boffaloes" were also captured at the same time, but left in Weldon. The skirmish, we understand, occurred some eight or ten miles of Norfolk. The prisoners, among whom was one Lieutenant, were lodged in the guard house on Bank street, and will probably be sent to Richmond to-day.

No More Insults to Richmond .- Gen. Bragg has determined to order fifteen hundred cavatry to be permanently stationed around Richmond. Such a force, picketing the roads, will effectually pretect the city from the insults of the raids, as well as the country from their injuries. Such a cavalry force in front of a raiding party, will always check them, until the cavalry from Gen. Lee's army can

Such a force has always has been wanted here and the fact that no cavalry was-permanently attached to the Richmond defences, has encouraged the enemy in making these raids. The presence of these fifteen hundred cavelry will relieve us from raiding parties.

If General Humpton with his "six hundred," could, blown and exhausted by hard travel from Fredericksburg, overtake and capture so many, what damage would fifteen hundred fresh cavalry have done under such

[From the New York Times]

NEWBERN, N. C, Feb. 24.-Major-General Peck, since his return, has been busily engage i in making a rigid inspection of all the fortifications of the department. He has received reliable intelligence of the enemy's intention to make another effort to dispossess us of our possessions in Eastern North Carolina, with the assistance of three rebel iron-clads, plated ten inches thick, which are nearly ready to move simultaneously down the Neuse, Roanoke and Tar rivers.

Gen. Peck is taking measures to impede the progress of the iron-clade, which purpose moving conjointly with land forces on our three most important points on those rivers-Newbern, Plymouth and Washington.

It appears to be the impression both within and outside of our lines, that Virginia is to to be evacuated, and the battle ground is to be transferred to North Carolina. Hence the desire of the enemy to make a formidable and desperate effort to obtain possession of this productive portion of the State and its extensive water communications before reinforcements can arrive for us.

The presence of an additional number of formidable gunboats, and a small increase to our present force, which Gen. Peck is anxious to obtain, will make the enemy's efforts fruitless, and turn the existing conditional co-operation mentioned in our favor.

Morgan.-It is said that Gen. Morgan is about to undertake one of the boldest expeditions he has ever yet made, which, if successful, will be productive of great good to

The President has commissioned three privates as officers, for gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obligaries will be charged as advertisements.

THE CONFEDERATE.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be ea ecuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Con-

[For The Confederate.

hieses. Entrons:-The parable of the ten talents, by which our Saviour illustrated the accountability of man to his Maker for his At a meeting held by the Soldiers of Fort Pender, Smithville, N. C., the undersigned precious gifts of reason and intellect, which distinguish him from and elevate him above the brute creation, is one of those instructive lessons with which the teachings of our Lord are replete. That parable boids as well in reference to those who bury their talents beneath the rubbish of inactivity and slothfulness, to your hearts, and can need no arguments as to those who misapply it. Indeed, of the from me. A few simple facts will suffice, viz: two classes, the latter are uncombtedly the The defences of the month of the Cape Fear, more repreheusible. Both have their illusconsist of not less than seven fortifications in holy writ-the former by the lightwithin a radius of nine miles, all named for ed cand's put under a bushele the latter in distinguished North Carolina soldiers, and the wicked and unfilial character of an Abss-

under command of Brigadier Gen. Hebert. to Jom. How many lighted caudles are there whom they report early at Fort Pender. The among us in this dark hour of our country's number of troops it is not proper to state. mial, which are p.t under a bushel? Alas! They are mostly young men, who would read | but too many. Men, whom God has endowed and cultivate their intellects, if they had the with intellect and capacity, eminently fitting means. But they cannot buy books and them to be lights and guides amid the surpapers on the slender pay of a soldier, nor rounding gloom, what are they doing? Why have they access to them in any other way. is not their voice heard ringing high above These young men are not only our defenders the uproar of faction, exhorting to unity and now, but they are to be our hope and strength increased energy for the saluation of the after we have gained our independence. They | State ? History and tradition will hand down are to take part in the affairs of a great nation. such men to posterity as unworthy of the If they lose the babits of study and reading times in which they lived, and God, in the great day, will exact of them a strict accourt of the talents buried in a time of their

country's need. Agaia, I will ask, how many are there among us whose lights, not hid under a bushel, one being used to inflame and destroy the fair In the name of your soldiers, I beg you to fabric founded by statesmen, and consecrated go to your libraries and select such as you can by the blood of heroes and patriots?spare of the best Religious, Historical, Bio- Surely God will demand of such a strict acgraphical, or Scientific works, and send them. coun ability of the misapplication of his pre-Pastors of churches are respectfully requested cious gifts. It is not for living man to peneto aid in this good work. All money sent by trate beyond the vale that separates the present from the future, and read the down of packages of books to "Soldiers Library," those who have been false to God, to them-Fort Pender, care Capt. C. W. Styren, Quarselves and their country; but it is sufficiently termaster, Wilmingtor, N. C., will be thankindicated in the parable referred to. By the fully received and acknowledged. Newspa- light of history, we may as ertain the fate of pers donating copies will ple se direct to such in this lie, and it is my purpose to ad-"Soldiers' Reading Room," Fort Pender, vert to two cases-one in ancient, and the

other in modern times. Lucius Sergius Cataline, was a Roman of & noble family, who formed the design of destroying the Senate, assasinating the consuls. seizing the public treasury, setting fire to A WARNING TO HOADERS .- A late Yankee Rome, and usurping sovereign power. In order to prosecute this design, Cataline associated in his plot some young noblemen, whom he prevailed upon, if is said, to drink human blood as a pledge of their union. This conspirary however, was discovered by the vig addition to other supplies The expedition lance of Cicero, who was consul at the time. of Smith and Grierson in Northern Missis- It was exceedingly deficult to seize the persippi, though a splended failure in its chief son of one who had soldiers at his command objet, was attended, as the Yankees claim, both in and out of Rome, and more ditheult with gr ater results than those up the Chowan | would it be to prove his guilt before those who were accomplices with hon, or, at least, Some of the sufferers by these raids are were willing to make use of his plans to serve probably those who have hoarded up what their own interest. He had to choose between they did not need for their own use, and two evils-a revolution within the city, or a civil war! He preferred the latter. Cataline had the boldness to take his seat in the Senate. known as he was to be the entity of the Romen State. Cicero then rose and delivered that bold eration against him which was the means of saving Pome, by driving Cataline from the city. Having raised an army, he fought with valor against Petreius, hentenant to Antony, Cicero's colleague in the consulship. In this battle, Cataline was defeated

> Sa h was the fare of one who, endowed by his maker with many talents, choose rather to misapply them, than use them to the plory of God and the benefit of his kind. I will now turn to a more medera instance of an abuse of heaven's rarest, richest gifes.

B nedict Amoid was an officer in the war of American Independence. He was born in Connecticut, engaged with zeal in the cause ler in New Orleans, is in this city, with her of his countrymen, and rose to be a Brigadier General. He was appointed, after a wound in the leg, to the command of Philadelphia, where his conduct was such, that he was tried by a Court Martial in 1779, and reprimended. On this he resigned his commission, and appears from that time to have entered on the possession of the city. For doing this, he was lishonorable scheme for which he is chiefly remembered-that of betraving his country. of North Carolina, and we hope if any of our After his escape to the British, he held the same rank he had held in the American army. and was employed in Virginia and Connecticut, in both of which he committed great devastation, especially in his native Province After the su render of Conwallis at York Town, he went to England, but was only partially rewarded for his treachery by the payment of \$6,300. His position was humilia-Colonels-J K Connely, 55th N C; J How- ting, for nearly every one avoided him with ard Smith, 5th Ky; W S Christian, 55th Va; dirgust and horror, and he was repeatedly insuited. He died in utter obscurity at Lon-

Lieut Colonels-John Critcher, 15th Va don 1801. Cavalry; S H Boyd, 45th N C; R E Burke, 2d Such is, the brief sketch of one, of whom it has been said, that Washington, although Majors-J C Davis. 17th Tenn; J A Blair, he could not respect the private character, 2d Miss; R J Durr, 30th Miss; W K Bennett, was even the first to acknowledge and defend Staff Department C S A; C C Blacknall, 23d | the public ability Thus, Messrs. Editors, I have cited two remarkable instances of the Captains-B H Miller, 59th Ga; B L Brid- perversion of those talents which God comges, 2d Ga Cavalry: - Little, James Whit- mits to our care and use. I cite them, not taker, 47th Ala; J B Cloud, 16th Ark; M V for the purpose of illustrating the character Collum, 39th Miss; W C Clyburn, 7th S C: of any one in our midst-for I sincerely trust J P Lee, A G Dept; R D Anderson, Hankins, there is none such -but as a warning to those, Tenn Art; W M Boyd, 19th Va; J W Black- whom God has endowed with faculties for burn, 14th Ark ; J B Brown, 5th Va Cavalry ; great good or great evil, not to misapply them, D Bell, 4th N C; J C A Bell, 221 Ga; W | but so to use them, that when they shall come to give an account of them, they may hear D G Alexander, 3d Tenn; J F Arderson, 16th | pronounced the pleasing words, "well done, " theu true and faithful servant."

FROM BELOW .- By the train from Ivor yesterday afternoon, we learned that our forces, which have been occupying Sutfolk for several days past, have returned to their old quarters on the Blackwater, having accomplished R W Adams, 5th Fla., S F Adams, 44th N C all they intended or expected by their advance. They left Suffolk Saturday night and it was Second Lieutenants—S S Armstrong, 5th occupied by four companies of Yankee caval-Tenn Cavalry; N D Adams, 1st Ala; W W ry Sunday morning. Two gunboats came up Apperson, 5th Texas; A G Archer, 12th Ark; the river and anchored at the wharf during J D Perkins, 21st Fla: G N Nixo., 32d N C; the day Sunday.

The rumor that General Ransom had occupied Bowers' Hill, seems not to have been correct. But without doubt he has done a good work in the vicinity of South Mills and on the Dismal Swamp Canal, a full report of which we are expecting soon to receive. - Petersburg Express.